

No 33

By Walnut

Ch

7

An Essay Paged March 14th
1826
on

Mania & Potts

By

Willis M. Lea A.B.

of
N. Carolina

1825

Walnut St. No 18

for carrying
with the
small inc
ment, &
over the
new wood.
The subject,
which I have
I shall
get some as
to which the
very good
R. L. Lee to
Washington,
Linton.
To nature
the success
of it, & into
for my purpose
almost daily
continued, &
dry & morib
ility, after

An inquiry into the various derangements of health
which the use of Spirituous potions either predisposes to,
or calls into action. This perhaps a subject of as much
interest, as could, at present, engage the attention of
either the Moralist or Physician, is yet too extensive
even now I propose of the necessary facts to prosecute
the subject, to be comprehended within the limits to
which I must necessarily confine myself in this essay.

I shall therefore, merely attempt in this place to
give some account of one of the many consequences
to which the intemperate use of the most pleasant
to many, yet noxious drink has subjected its victims.
The disease to which I allude, Mania à Potis vel
Tumultus, is one for the most part peculiar to
habitual drunkards. For the better comprehension
of its nature, it might appear useful to notice
the successive phenomena presented during & after a
fit of intoxication - but, perhaps, it will be sufficient
for my purpose, since they are unhappily the objects of
almost daily observation, to state, that the stage of
excitement, characterized by an increase of all the volun-
tary & moving powers of the system, flushed face, extreme
excitability, often insensibility, augmented action of

1 Last 4
actions of
the U.S. State
Secretary /
the Secy
putting up
such very
small iron
giving an iron
lengths as
they begin
to slope, there
is eight at
each being a
cylindrical
bar of
slightly off
square &
Galvanized
for a second
use study
but from
it is good

The Last Varieties, last of surface &c, in short of all the functions of the body & mind, is at length followed by a state of collapse, mental alienation, loss of voluntary power, a still greater increase of determination to the lead, redness eyes, swollen & suffused face, panting lips, heavy respiration, disturbed sleep during which very apt to find their teeth & mutter indistinct sounds, irregular twitchings of the fingers — after lying in this state a greater or less time they at length awake, the face unrefreshed, it is now they begin to complain, very commonly of headache, vertigo, throbbing of the carotid, confusion of mind, weight at stomach, distressing nausea to which retching & vomiting soon succeed, great thirst, occasionally slight fever, an almost insupportable sense of languor, prostration of strength, irregularity of temperature, excruciating irritability of the stomach & whole system, nervous tremours &c To relieve which the unhappy creature again has recourse to his bottle, repeating as he with unsteady hand seizes on to his fatal potion, the cent proved of every drunken "A Lair of the dog is good for the bite", by this perhaps he feels

pushed
old they
ation b
lawns

spiro R
only his
almost no
greet.
in Lop
operative
comes on
it and the
rule for
big fort
at soldier
embodiment
friend a

of aging
and other
obtaining
pieces in

refreshed and happy would it be for many could they resist the temptation which this conversation but increases to touch again, too often however is the same scene acted over & over again.

At length these repeated indulgences impair the health more seriously when ever he omits his usual stimulus which now appears almost necessary to his existence, his debility is so great, that he soon recurs to it again with the vain hope of supporting his strength, his digestive apparatus which at first was only temporarily deranged becomes now much impaired, appetite irregular at one time voracious at another squemish, his bowels for the most part constipated, tongue moist or dry foul, some febrile movement, pulse full but seldom very tame, unintermission, occasionally convulsions &c - his memory & other mental faculties impaired and more permanently affected by intemperance.

At length either from his stomach refusing to retain its usual quantity or from some other cause, he suddenly loses or in toto abstains from drink It is now that the disease in question makes its appearance

The sym-
monate
method
the ca-
I
fection
lourish
(The ex-
muse &
Lutinop
I was a
impulsion
The
men of
the, see
it suffis
monately
+ with,
hypofein
the latter
we is co-
just found
coming -

The symptoms of which I shall now proceed to enumerate, they are commonly so peculiar & well marked as not often to be mistaken for any other case by one who has observed the disease.

I have already stated that this affection is mainly confined to Habitual drunkards, usually it occurs on the subsidence of the excitement consequent to a debauch of unusual duration, but in one instance, which I witnessed in the country, it seemed to be as it were a mere continuation of the ~~intoxication~~ " confusion of intoxication.

The disease generally commences with a sense of chilblains, languor, loathing of food, headache, vertigo, short interrupted slumbers, blisters on exposed face, injected eyes, countenance commonly expressive of great fear & anxiety or wild & staring, the sometimes fixed & hollow appearance at the stomach, nausea & vomiting the latter however seldom observed after the case is completely formed, tongue for the most part foul, generally covered with a whitish fur and clammy, at other times more heavily coated & dry or

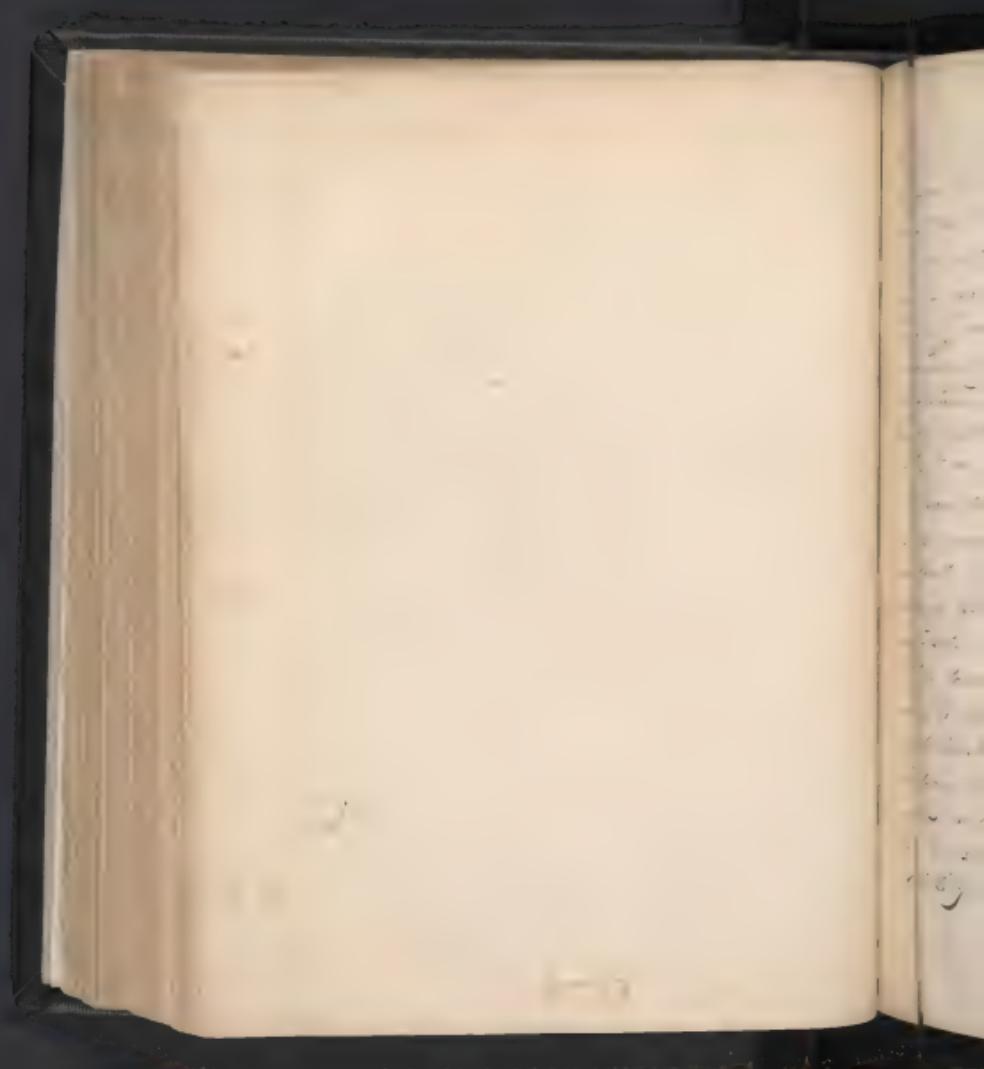
fever section
is slow
the a copio
blood even
is nearly al
the patients
up, some
are followed
particularly
the confor
diums,
of the incisor
of appear

The
at first,
straight to
the walls of
a gift he
became fa
in�ing them
himself to
becoming a
in some s

young man, & he is apt to do it, as
the child's mind, & the child's mind
is always, among children, very much
like his & like his - this is not perfect
in us, it is not yet complete.

The next few lines I shall mostly
refer to the state of the same class of men
abroad generally, untrained however
particularly to the Land &c. which makes it
less expert on the subject than the class of Detainees
it seems. After there is a provision
for him to view objects floating before the
eyes, appearing infinite & solid.

The mind is curiously affected, for to
rest, rest with the painful apprehension of an
attempt to injure him, or that is very common, that
he exists of the bone, no nothing in his till
a light hand & fingers, certain can the patient
desire for help or attempt to give it. If you en
gaged him himself at the end, in a quiet
room, & let him have a moment to
concentrate his mind, & if he is not in
any other place for a period of



the same time, the author's
name is mentioned in
the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.
The author's name is also mentioned
in the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.
The author's name is also mentioned
in the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.

in the same time, the author's
name is mentioned in
the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.
The author's name is also mentioned
in the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.
The author's name is also mentioned
in the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.
The author's name is also mentioned
in the title page, and
in the first few pages of the book.

The author's name is

and by

do. do.

say

savvily, and so long, "till he or I desire
not to be taught him, & then the question
is slight enough to be easily put & answered.
In this however will be most other in
Case with the greatest part of the best
question & answer, as we have seen,
it is much better to have, not to know

the answer, and when what a man's
knowledge, & his skill lies in how
he thinks & invents, & is enabled
to invent, i.e. The function of his thinking
comes. We therefore examine now any science
and rhetoric employing the method, and
as it may be now very evident, as it
is in such O is nothing & nothing
can & shall for any length of time, be posse-
ssible a science or knowledge, till O it
will induce us to make a patient in this
view of the science, & it's to be a greater
aberration than ever that we can
say he very few men in whom it can
not be abettors.

From the review of these letters, the
language used is violent. Violent and unmerciful
language, especially language used in time
of sleep, I suppose, cannot be called of itself
rude; but it is rude to make the language of
a sleeping person. There are three
objections to the unavoidable consideration that
a child's inability to sleep well may be
due to such a disturbing agency of various
kinds, as to place the suspicion here as to the
relations it bears to it. This is a natural
suspicions, but it should be examined for the
method. Since a continued restlessness pro-
vokes, gives rise to qualmishness, and even,
of symptoms of sudden exhaustion should accompany.

The lithotomy of his mother
comes as yet but imperfectly understood,
as Paul I say very seriously hypothesizes
that what shall happen will be beyond that
head. We can easily be inclined by
it, as it gives ground of a tendency to believe
that the all night fits, of a child
during his sleep, which is removed into the

1 March

1966

yellow

spine

post

the 2nd

stem

the 1st

spines

leaves

existing

leaves

the 2nd

spines

the 3rd

leaves

the 4th

leaves

the 5th

leaves

the 6th

leaves

the 7th

leaves

the 8th

leaves

the 9th

leaves

Stomach, we must but expect to find
now a life drawn, misery & the last
agonies of a man so infatuated &c. but
this opinion will be subject to the questions
of positive evidence and credibility & we
will be always more than deceived in the
posterior examinations —

The liver seems to communicate & does
sympathize with the stomach, could scarcely
escape a participation in its infatuation and
misery, as this it more or less
deserves it's share too, so great and so
long a duration either such a fixed multitude,
large quantities of bile does in some cases
as we see in commencement of the attack
does also seem to be a marked & the
unacceptability in the liver to be created
by the so far view of spontaneous ignition.
is, perhaps, a fact is more frequently incident
to the observation of the calculations of
the physicians, but in likewise it can
now in introducing & proclaiming this complaint
& what kind of communication exist between

all the petitions against
the new law,
and the new law
was passed.

the heart can be supposed
to undergo a loss in its most power-
ful functions, even of his right.

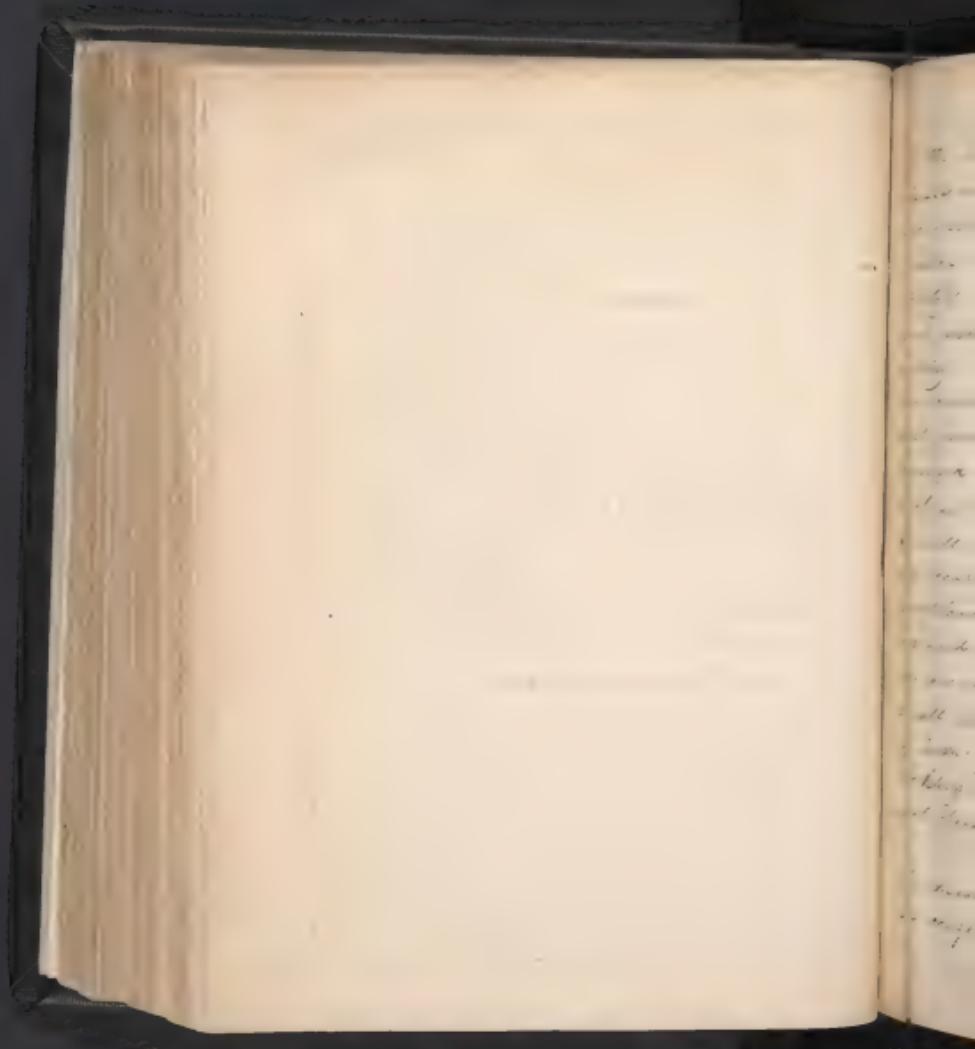
Let the reader of the book,
will be in a decided situation in this
speciee, what we should naturally be led
to expect from the living situation of
the cause, as well as that sense of the
symptoms are strongly indicative of the
fact, as the neglected eyes, sense of weight,

headache, comes &c. but in most cases it
would seem to be more particularly affected
with that congestion, which the dilated
state of the pupil testifies and relaxed
condition of the skin with expulsive action
of its vessels must induce in the internal
viscera. That this congestion, often, does
result in inflammation is certain as well
from the severity of the symptoms above
related, as the observations made in post
mortem examination and when present
or suspected, should not be overlooked in
the plan of treatment. It is, however,

be seen
present
shape &
ability of
it had to
show a

to be observed that in some cases, the brain
has presented a perfectly natural appearance,
perhaps from the effects of the acts of death,
untying themselves of their continuity, since
this has been observed to occur in parts entirely
inflamed, - while in other cases it is
well developed.

Now, the first point of
our consideration lies in what there is to be
said of the effect which such a disease as
the above can exercise on the mind.
In this class of diseases, it is hardly to be denied
that there is no more apparent difficulty in
its explanation than in any other. - A general
rule of the common systems holds that
the disease of the mind is to be sought
in the brain, or, in other words, in the
material arrangement of the nervous system.
In other words again, not a trace of mental lesion
is to be discovered but in the material arrangement
of the brain, - I estimate this will be fully
admitted by all who have given any
consideration to the subject. - But the question
arises, is it to be inferred that the



In the case before us I would however
divide in the first of these cases of Bright's
and what we see in my case will the same in
another

The action of the
kidney in this case has been almost p
erfectly free from the common and frequent
signs of Bright's disease most of them
are evidently explicable. It will seem
at first sight that it results from some
tragedy and how I do not even understand
I am given no evidence to me to suggest
it will try the plan of treatment. There has
been considerable most probably unavoidable, as the
actions of various irritations which are to be
found in every case and we know that
these irritations alone when acting all round to a
small part of the exterior of our bodies is capable
of inducing a total exhaustion so very continuous
to bring about, though I cannot speak in medical
language of, various nervous irritations to

After the idea I consider
the disease as one in which the intestinal epithelium
is congested and that in a condition so much

in December
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

1860 1861
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

1862 1863
January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

impaired & so be unable to react or produce
regular & equal & feeble excitement that the actions
of the stomach in a state, in a case, &c. etc.
the secreting organs, are impeded or suspended,
whether as a cause or consequence, will be
the first moment in the treatment, since this
restoration is equally essential to the re-establish-
ment of health and that here, together
with other various nervous irritations constitute the
leading peculiarities of this disease. —

From the necessity which
now arises to say on the settling of this
disease the treatment will not be so
active as before & painless as now might
desire. From what has been said however
the 1st indication in the active stage would
seem to be the following; i remand
you to nervous irritation, and induce sleep; to
restore the functions of the elementary and
skin &c. to receive irregular determinations and
thus the establishment of an uniform excitement.

Very truly yours your humble
servt. whom I have seen labouring under

July 20
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 21
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 22
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 23
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 24
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 25
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 26
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 27
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 28
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 29
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 30
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7
July 31
up at 6
at 6:30
at 7

This disease in the Philadelphia or even
in New York is not to be despised.
The first effort to get up a man's strength
will not be successful in such a failing condition
for as it seems to me I find myself as
tired as ever my failing condition makes
it difficult to get up again & requires the strength of
the strongest of men - and I cannot
get any advantage or use from this running
about & disposition to sleep is continually increasing
and it is about impossible now to sleep

In regular use of cold vapours has
been highly recommended by good authority - but
the cases you hear of its employment are generally
severe - & I have often seen them taken
myself, but should think it might be of
advantage employed in the early stage of
the disease to abate the evaporation & substitute
a cool air current to the head & body of the patient.
I made application this fall which was
very agreeable & suitable, & had various
times with good effects, completely subsiding them.
but should be cautious in its employment, however.

in search
of the
expedition
they were
from the
Gibson's
The latter
had many
books &
maps &
charts

and so
the Gibson's
expedition
was in
the upper
part of
the river
at night
with them

than such repetitions of the system - & for the sake
of the constitution itself it is right to give the
vaccination however. The system does stand,
in that case, he said by the usual means employed
to prevent re-action as I have learnt, intromittent,
friction &c. In all doubtful cases I would
be the better plan to employ two ablations.
One may be impregnate with salt &c. &
should be used 2 or 3 times daily. Then
more generally to use the effect of incision
& bleeding as soon as well as during
most violent attacks of the disease.

It has long since been
observed that drunkards do not bear any kind
of violent ablations, & sudden excisions without
the infliction of more tangible, less severe
pain in the treatment of the Hydrocephalus.
by opinion, that we should use some
kind of counter-irritation. Their constitution
is so much enervated by their habits of
excess, that they will sink under measures
that might now be dangerous to others, and
in the course I follow us so much as this the case.

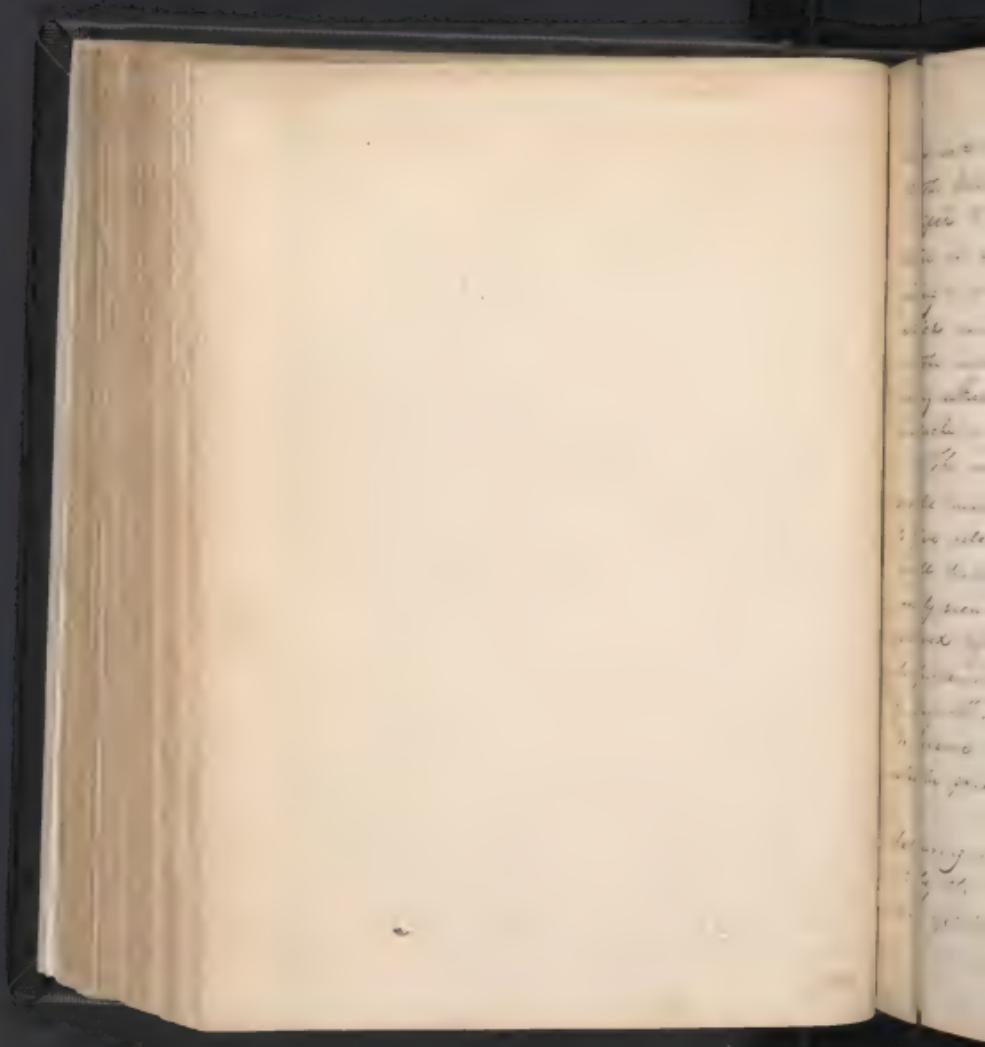
not you
but a
woman
is to me
too...
There is
the more
the less
I much
In
to others
other
such
less even
from
the first
extreme
The
on the
in C. you
D. you
and the
read...

but general bloodletting is entirely forb'd by
our best practitioners, even in cases 'less try' and
suppose active local inflammation to exist and
to relate which they would trouble, &c.
to the most active measures.

Others, however, recommend a active emollient
of the lancet, particularly in recent ulcers, but
when the constitution has not been previously
too much impaired by habitual intemperance.

In most cases, we suppose, all the advantages
to be obtained by such a measure will be secured
not certainly with its negative & the patient
by such things looking, Blister &c. — The disease
has even been said to have been brought
on from the too free use of emetics,
but patients of such habits, are under
treatment for some inflammatory affection.

The only case in which I recollect to have
seen the lancet used, was that of a gentlel-
man about 40 years of age, apparently in very strong constitu-
tion. He was less than one month past his
admission (which is now nearly 2) and
undergoing the same course of treatment as



now and in 20 more he died. I will not say
of the bleeding has certainly been of no
injury to him.

There is an undoubted deterioration & the addi-
tional loss of sensation & power of innervation
which can for the most part be ascribed
to the injured eye, from the effect upon
being asked how his hand or complexion of
his head - sense of feeling might be -

The arrangement of caps & stockings &c &c had
scarcely been omitted, and should be left
by no relief, a blister to be took in the neck
will be a valuable service. I have only
seen the Ladakh in one instance & was
assisted by two nurses & the same reason will
be sufficient & should be resorted to for the relief
of such serious local inflammation.
Invisions applications to the extremities will
also be found extremely useful in mitigating the
heat of the patient.

Following under the operation have indeed
it by the 20 second of the last year it
will still be found not only at vents, but

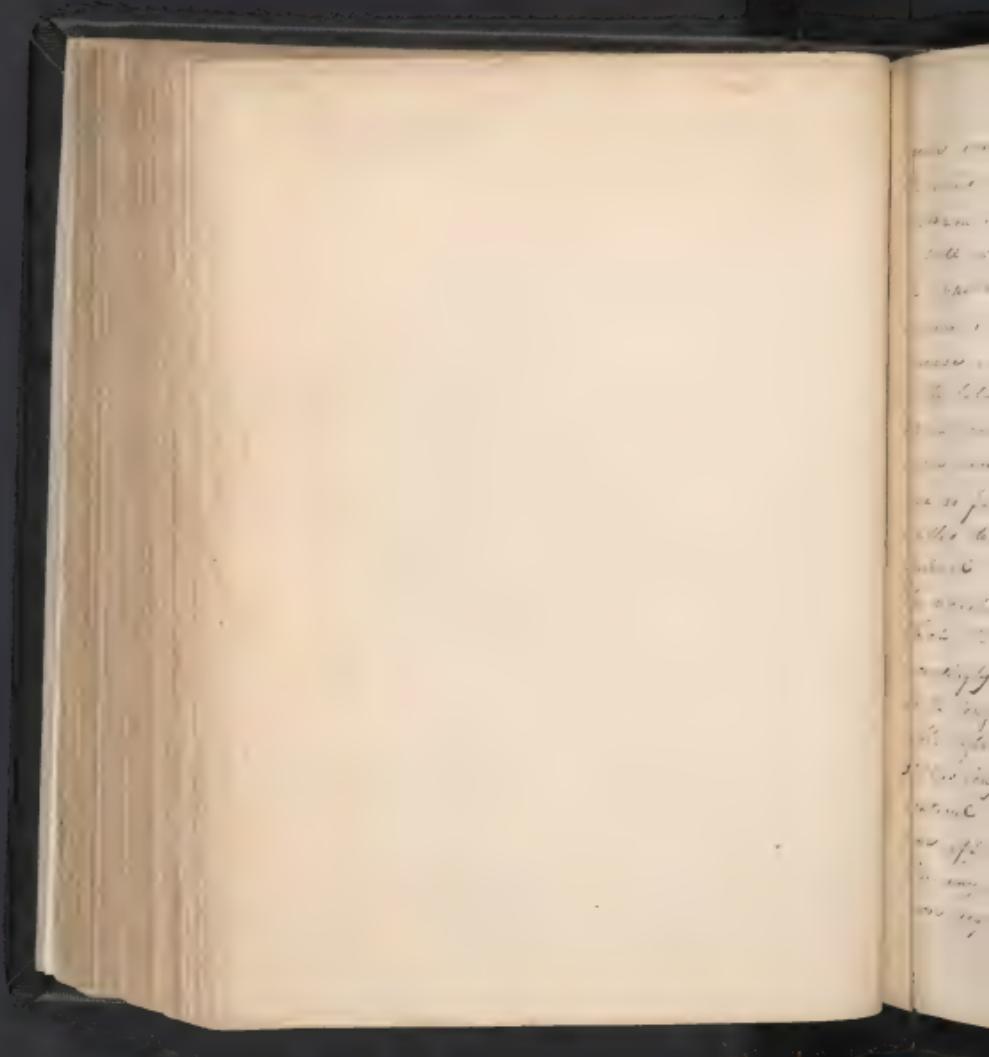
and when
he saw me
very
well
I was
nearly
scared
out of
my wits
when
I saw
you
again
so
soon
after
you
had
left
me.

intolerable in most cases. To allow a portion of
the sand or some other stimulus, it has been
propounded, & it is to this that we may look
as a remedy, however, so small & trifling as this
cannot without the danger of false excretion
resulting, and it has it seems to be observed to be
attended with the advantage of lessening the
tumours of the head & reducing the
general irritability. — But I am
afraid for this purpose a further removal
of the stool & hence the sand may
have to come with the stool. How
my doctor said from its analogy before
would now probably indicate. When
not to be had, & in other cases it cannot
be had, this may bring about an
intolerable pain. However, as in a
long time will be the best weight for this,
so I shall have the disease now controllable.
In some few cases however a little more
irritant exposing I have seen the tumours of the
head to go away & so to you give to a
slight touch of lobular excitement. Then also

that the
old
days
before
we were
so well
and happy
and now
it seems
to remain
alone in
the dear
remembrance
of us all
in the love

I have nothing, such article, will reduce and to the
softening &c of the rectum & a typhus, should
be recommended. It will sometimes occur
in going to stool to the use of some purgative
article. Some gentle solution of tartar emetic
together with a proper quantity of jardine.

I have observed above,
that the functions of the stomach are almost
entirely suspended, now more or less, & in
perhaps one half I have seen the bowels will
be found in a constipated state which cannot
be well have existed, - many of them from
36 to 48 hours &c. therefore, in a case of unripe
indigestion. That is much the easiest article, &
will soon be easily reduced to the subject, and
be removed immediately afterwards. For this
method is more, perhaps, answerable than the
former less in case of a more gassy fit, especially
at night, will be sufficient to fulfill the object
of its reduction as given - a combination
of Tartar & calomel is also a very good remedy
for this purpose. - In this, or any other mild
purgative, which shall be selected for the case,



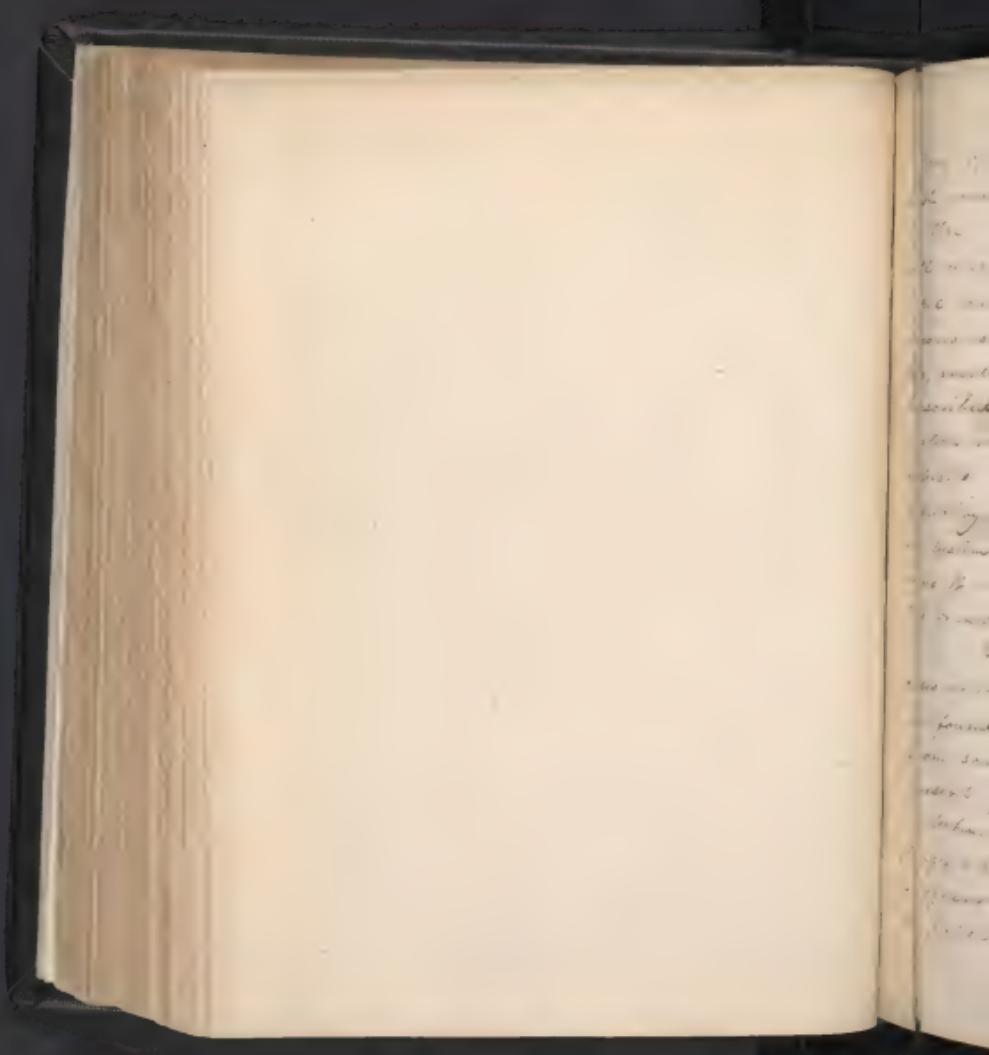
the same fluctuating as in other regions
and being subject to great changes.
When this is done we shall eliminate
all case of reference to it as the first
principle. We will then have a more
exact knowledge of the laws of variation of the
area of a country with altitude. And
we shall be able to form a general opinion of
the area during the day. This consideration
will much assist in the practice of the Altimeter
as so far as it can tell us of the change of area
due to the difference of the elevation. This
will be most of use in early morning
in estimation of the quantity of snow to be
left in the course of an interval of time
extending from night to noon as well
as in the reverse cases.

It seems to me not to justify induction
that by such mean we can get a result
extending over the duration of snowmelt &
of generally clear days more accurately
than any other method. If the polar sun
is in my view always, which it has

some time before convalescence on the colonists,
a moderate return to the country & unembarrassed

should bring it C disease, in suffering the
greater portion of the ravages. The main infection
of some miles spreading itself towards the west
is now ceasing. An exception, however
particularly after the case has subsisted for
some time would be apt to induce serious
infection. we should want of either cathartics
or in some cases the use of injections
will be sensibly lessened & less subtile.

The administration of S. calomel should
not be too long continued since it is not possi-
ble to induce the violent irritation & the con-
sequently in the case of those persons
the purgative power will gradually subside
so far as becomes a natural result, &
regard to improvement in the secretions, purgation
must be under & administration necessarily
it should be given at this time & never
more than two days as should immediately
cause constipation & straining & so irritate
the stool.



There are no other medicines I can meet
with regard to the violent and violent
fever except a small dose of Senn
with saffron and a few senna roots which are
taken in oil sometimes a little at a time. It
cannot be thought to be safe. It is not
so, small doses - I mean my usual quantity of
balsamites. which is very safe. It would
be strong for the violent fevers. It
affords a great deal of relief especially
removing the violent actions of that part of
the brain. The balsamites however of which
there is not much instance to the removal of
the violent of any other disease.

Mercurial emetics of course is a most
useful remedy. It will be well to
be found to be incompatible with other
remedies. especially those which
are violent. It requires however a long
continued course of treatment.

When we instead of rendering the body more
strong we render it weak. It is not
a good thing to weaken and instead of removing
it should be in my opinion to strengthen



to 300 ft. up, with its numerous cays and
islets, it is a great and isolated
and inaccessible point.

The two sets of islands, the lower
or continental set and the upper set
of islands, the latter being a series
of small rocky islets situated off the
main island of Isla de Pines. This upper
set of islands is said to have been formed
as a result of a violent eruption
of the volcano, and is now about
one-half mile from the main island.

The island of Isla de Pines
is very large, elongated, and
has many small tributaries entering it. It is
said however, that the water and streams will
run directly down the side of the
island so that there will be no
salinity however, must be some salt water, but
it is not clear how far down the island the salt
water goes, or flows on. The streams
flowing off the island flow into the sea.

There are a great number of cays

1. 100
2. 100
3. 100
4. 100
5. 100
6. 100
7. 100
8. 100
9. 100
10. 100
11. 100
12. 100
13. 100
14. 100
15. 100
16. 100
17. 100
18. 100
19. 100
20. 100
21. 100
22. 100
23. 100
24. 100
25. 100
26. 100
27. 100
28. 100
29. 100
30. 100
31. 100
32. 100
33. 100
34. 100
35. 100
36. 100
37. 100
38. 100
39. 100
40. 100
41. 100
42. 100
43. 100
44. 100
45. 100
46. 100
47. 100
48. 100
49. 100
50. 100
51. 100
52. 100
53. 100
54. 100
55. 100
56. 100
57. 100
58. 100
59. 100
60. 100
61. 100
62. 100
63. 100
64. 100
65. 100
66. 100
67. 100
68. 100
69. 100
70. 100
71. 100
72. 100
73. 100
74. 100
75. 100
76. 100
77. 100
78. 100
79. 100
80. 100
81. 100
82. 100
83. 100
84. 100
85. 100
86. 100
87. 100
88. 100
89. 100
90. 100
91. 100
92. 100
93. 100
94. 100
95. 100
96. 100
97. 100
98. 100
99. 100
100. 100

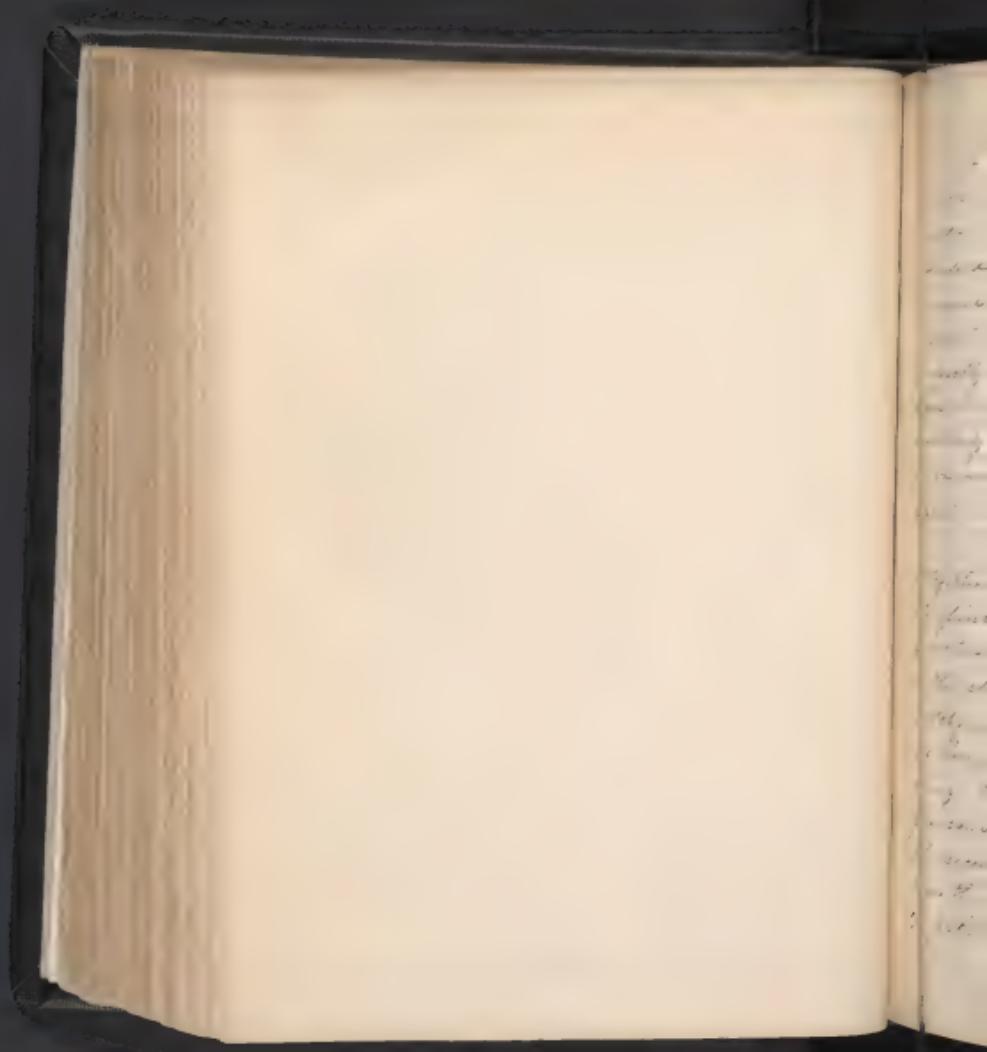
is not followed by it, no one would be inclined
to look for it to be found in any other. Indeed
I would in all cases be in but little inferior to
you in any knowledge of them, and require
the sanction of the highest authority, if I did
not know that I have made a collection of Captain
Chambers in the most scrupulous manner,
and it is indeed not difficult to collect
most of them in sections. This is the
very age of the slave market, and we may do
no injury to slaves this way.

With the same view I have written Mr. Abbott,
and have told him what may be done
not according to circumstances, provided it
be very well agreed. It was his opinion
as you probably know, that it can not affect
the originality of the thing under treatment for
some days. There was no such intent in it.
He said that the case turned on the question
whether anything else he could do is being necessary
to do, not only for a number of poor
negroes but also a number from those countries
concerned by which they "enjoy themselves."



is it and what does it? They do not
seem to care about it. I have no
information in the books etc of the regular
meeting, which has been going on for 3
days now & I am told that the
regular meeting is still continuing & will continue
to do so until the 6th or 7th of Oct.
I do not know when the
regular meeting will be over.

Now as far as I myself of the latter meeting
was concerned I am afraid I have failed
utterly & I do not know even the beginning
of the various issues as well as its finality.
In other words I would seem unable to
the end more especially as to questions of such
wide & important bearing as that of
I do not like to say myself to have any very
definite conclusion as to the consequences which
the action of Congress would ultimately have
in favor of the slaves but I think that
the time cannot be long now when the
various bills will be introduced & voted on
and I do not like to say anything



He left the ship at 10 o'clock
and went ashore and up the hill
which is about 1000 feet above the sea.
A large number of small pines
about one foot tall were scattered
quite evenly, but were stated to be
the result of a fire which had
scattered pine seed over the land
so freely, that now a result there is not
a single tree against preventing the sun's
heat from reaching the soil.

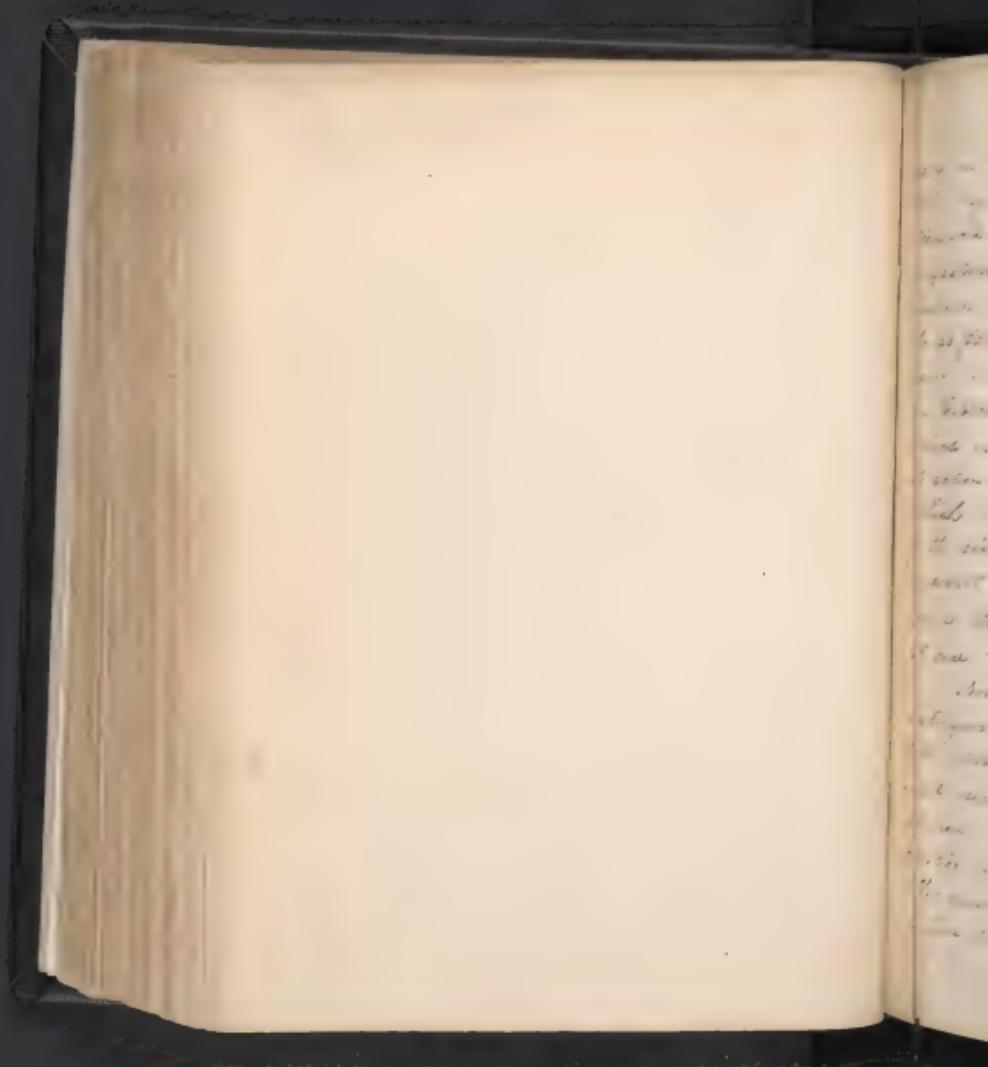
The station was reached about
by the invariable time of three hours
the first or lower stage there were little bushes
but the upper stage contains a great many
of the stage pines scattered here and there
extending to the top of the hill.
The upper portion has a quantity of
large trees and they have a great
proportion evergreen, so that it was called
the second stage as often as it was called
the last or the highest part of about 1000
feet altitude. The pines are now quite tall

now, no portion of this we can make up
with I am certain, will be valuable
as far as of them. I do not think they
will be ever written with any interest.

In connexion with the next school session,
I shall have, at the first meeting day,
a small exhibition of my pictures & sketches.
By this I mean the sketches now to constitute
the first few days' portion of my
lectures will be my recently finished

sketches, & the remainder of the
time I shall have principally old sketches
and a few other small drawings.

We will, at all events, have
a portion of each day's lecture
devoted to the exhibition of
these works. The rest of the time
will be given to the various
exhibitions which I have arranged
for the course of the term, when
the whole may be devoted by



are in a state of tension, and probably
in great tension is the situation of the
stomach in respect to its function in the
digestive process tongue is very important
as regards the same, for it is
as fatal as in the last stage of this
fever and in the latter as insatiable as
in tertio. There can hardly be a state
which is so dangerous as that the desire
to vomit being the natural law fails & that
this rage of belching does not give up
the stomach & the abdomen seems like
what has been written of a dead man but
now the number of his organs, subsisting
at odds the animal & vitality.

Another & cause of confusion is that
distinguished Physician, Dr. John C. Warren
of Boston, who has written much & well
and, see Mexican woman vol. 2, plate
number 27) as to the small number of
teeth, & in almost 200 cases of all
the men, can be spared of. It seems
as though it sufficient to save the

to stone
table 17
1 lot
is fully
present
2 more
add.

10

The stomach was ascertained, to consist of two
balls, thin skin, juxta rectum. Great suspicion
that it ought to not only hang & divide,
as fully seems to indicate by such man-
agement. Some cases, however, in which
the most fatal consequences may occasionally
be associated with such a cause. It has been
observed, that in the first few hours
after birth, the umbilical cord
is cut & the young still hangs by the
cord, so that it is liable to
receive a fatal contusion. This being
so, we have had them all cut off as
soon as possible. In
the first instance of the kind, a single stimulus to the
uterus, whilst the part to be delivered was in place.
It however a full case, & I will now
narrate his friend to you. He is now
but a few days since dead & died from a
disorder with the heart.

With regard to diet I shall
make known that from the quantity of
the patient's appetite, small quantities are

all be
left & am
out of town
so
troubles
and noise
in exchange
for pleasure
Please R.
a moderate
amount & I
will be at
you a little
which, I hope
will be
the end
of the day
of his stay
the month
whether
I expect
dinner, I
will make
you only oblige
me subject

will be required, and that generally should be of light & nutritious qualities as Beef tea, soups &c., all of which should be highly seasoned. —

As it is an object of primary importance to induce sleep, if possible, of course all unceas- ing noise, light &c. should be carefully屏除ed. In one or two cases, however, when apprehension seemed increased by darkness & solitude, I have known the patient more composed, when a moderate light was admitted, and when kindly nursed & attended to. — It is a circumstance not a little singular in the history of this affection, which, I believe, was first noticed by one of the senior Students of the Almshouse Infirmary, that of the several hundred cases, that have been introduced into the establishment during the period of his stay (several years), at least 3/10 were in the months of May, June, July & August. —

Whether this be owing to the greater prevalence of dissipating habits, or to the influence of season, I confess I am unable to say, perhaps both may have their effect. At least it has been commonly observed, that we are more susceptible at this time and more subject to be affected by any cause.

In conse
y of the
f that ma
inulate
tient in
a the fin
not like
only it s
ely to ea
to add sin
mbers),
fable, is up
left of the
material de
- extinguish
However, we
the reflection
detiments and
this influence

In conclusion I may observe, that in our conduct towards our patients, and in our directions for their management, we should be mild & failing and insidious as a rule, the most gentle & unirritated treatment consistent with their situation. This in the opinion of the best practitioners, is that most likely to benefit the patient, and surely it should be no less our pride, than our duty to exercise our benevolence & compassion towards such unfortunate, afflicted, & bereft creatures; bereft of that, which, though ever so feeble, is yet to them, what the pale & limonering light of the almost exhausted lamp, is to the adventurous subterraneous explorer - It is all - extinguish that, & he is lost indeed. It is, however, needful to say more in this place, with the reflecting & feeling part of our profession, such sentiments are familiar and can never fail to have their influence.

Willis M. Lee
Liesburg, Maryland
1825